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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/016,256	12/10/2001	Rene Charles Aquilina	10013703	4549

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HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY  
Intellectual Property Administration  
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EXAMINER

HUNTSINGER, PETER K

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2625

DATE MAILED: 07/28/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

<b>Application No.</b> 10/016,256	<b>Applicant(s)</b> AQUILINA, RENE CHARLES	
<b>Examiner</b> Peter K. Huntsinger	<b>Art Unit</b> 2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1)  Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 May 2006.
- 2a)  This action is **FINAL**.
- 2b)  This action is non-final.
- 3)  Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4)  Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6)  Claim(s) 1-16 and 20 is/are rejected.
- 7)  Claim(s) 17-19 is/are objected to.
- 8)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9)  The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10)  The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a)  accepted or b)  objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11)  The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12)  Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a)  All b)  Some \* c)  None of:  
1.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3.  Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1)  Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2)  Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3)  Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4)  Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5)  Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6)  Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Response to Amendment*

1. The affidavit filed on 12/27/05 under 37 CFR 1.131 is sufficient to overcome the Takumi reference.

### *Response to Arguments*

2. Applicant's arguments filed 12/27/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The applicant argues on page 10 of the response in essence:

**Rigo et al. do not teach that a telematics system serves as a host device for commanding the printer.**

- a. Rigo et al. disclose that the telematics system can send data to the printer for printing (page 3, paragraph 25). Because the device sends print data to the printer, it can be considered a host.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States

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only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1 and 2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being clearly anticipated by Rigo et al. Publication US 2002/0049535.

Referring to claim 1, Rigo teaches an in-vehicle information printing system (Fig. 3) for an occupant in a vehicle (Fig. 2) comprising: a printer (52) operatively received within the vehicle (Figs. 2 and 3 show the interior of the vehicle); and, a telematics system (32) providing information to the occupant (information discussed throughout as the point of the telematics system), said telematics system serving as a host device for commanding the printer (second half of 0041); such that said information from the telematics system may be printed on a print medium operably connected to the printer to thereby allow the vehicle occupant to display said information in printed format (second half of 0041, middle of 0052).

Regarding claim 2, which depends from claim 1, Rigo teaches said information is wirelessly provided to the vehicle from a remote location (abstract, 0041).

5. Claims 10, 13 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by Pugliese, III et al. Publication US 2001/0016825.

Referring to claim 10, Pugliese, III et al. disclose an in-vehicle printer comprising: a printer operably connected to a host device, said host device commanding the printer; and, a vehicle having a chamber for receiving said printer and a passenger seat therein, said passenger seat having a passenger seating area; wherein said printer is operably

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secured within said chamber such that said printer does not occupying any portion of said seating area (page 11, paragraph 93, 98).

Referring to claim 13, Pugliese, III et al. disclose wherein said chamber is received within said passenger seat (page 11, paragraph 93, 98).

Referring to claim 14, Pugliese, III et al. disclose wherein said passenger seat has a seat back, and said chamber is received within said seat back (page 11, paragraph 93, 98).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 3-5, 8, 10, and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rigo et al. Publication US 2002/0049535 as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Pugliese, III et al. Publication US 2001/0016825.

Referring to claim 3, Rigo et al. disclose a printer within the vehicle, but do not disclose expressly the location of the printer. Pugliese, III et al. disclose wherein a printer is operably secured within a passenger seat (page 11, paragraph 93, 98). Rigo et al. and Pugliese, III et al. are combinable because they are from the same field of printing systems. At the time of the invention, it would have obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate a printer into a passenger compartment. The

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motivation for doing so would have been to reduce the extra space required for incorporating a bulky object within a vehicle. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Pugliese, III et al. with Rigo et al. to obtain the invention as specified in claim 3.

Referring to claim 4, Pugliese, III et al. disclose wherein said printer is secured within a passenger seat of the vehicle, said passenger seat has a seating area, and said printer does not occupy any portion of said seating area (page 11, paragraph 93, 98).

Referring to claim 5, Pugliese, III et al. disclose wherein said passenger seat has a seat back and a back side, wherein said printer is operably received within a chamber in said seat back and is accessible through said back side of said seat back (page 11, paragraph 93, 98).

Referring to claim 8, Rigo et al. disclose a method for displaying information from a telematics system, the telematics system able to wirelessly transmit information from a remote location to the vehicle (abstract, throughout), the vehicle having a passenger compartment with a plurality of passenger seats therein (car 10), each said passenger seat having a seating area, said method for displaying information comprising the steps of: operably connecting the telematics system to the printer (Fig. 3, connection between telematics system 32 and printer 52); receiving information through the telematics system (second half of 0041, middle of 0052 and throughout); printing the information on a print medium operably secured to the in-vehicle printer (second half of 0041, middle of 0052). Rigo et al. do not disclose expressly the location of the printer.

Pugliese, III et al. disclose securing a printer within a passenger compartment such that

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the seating area within the vehicle is not blocked by any portion of the printer (page 11, paragraph 93, 98). At the time of the invention, it would have obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate a printer into a passenger compartment. The motivation for doing so would have been to reduce the extra space required for incorporating a bulky object within a vehicle. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Pugliese, III et al. with Rigo et al. to obtain the invention as specified in claim 8.

Referring to claim 10, Rigo et al. disclose an in-vehicle printer comprising: a printer operably connected to a host device, said host device commanding the printer (second half of 0041, middle of 0052). Rigo et al. do not disclose expressly the location of the printer. Pugliese, III et al. disclose a vehicle having a chamber for receiving said printer and a passenger seat therein, said passenger seat having a passenger seating area; wherein said printer is operably secured within said chamber such that said printer does not occupying any portion of said seating area (page 11, paragraph 93, 98). At the time of the invention, it would have obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate a printer into a passenger compartment. The motivation for doing so would have been to reduce the extra space required for incorporating a bulky object within a vehicle. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Pugliese, III et al. with Rigo et al. to obtain the invention as specified in claim 10.

Referring to claim 11, Rigo et al. disclose wherein said host device is a vehicle telematics system (second half of 0041).

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8. Claims 6 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rigo et al. Publication US 2002/0049535 as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of well known prior art.

Referring to claim 6, Rigo et al. disclose a printer within said vehicle, but do not disclose expressly a printer including a port for a personal computer. Official Notice is taken that it is well known and obvious in the art for a printer to connect to a personal computer via a port (See MPEP 2144.03). The motivation for doing so would have been to accommodate printing data from the computer. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine well known prior art with Rigo et al. to obtain the invention as specified in claim 6.

Referring to claim 7, Rigo et al. disclose a printer within said vehicle, but do not disclose expressly a printer including a wireless port for a personal computer. Official Notice is taken that it is well known and obvious in the art for a printer to connect to a personal computer via a wireless port (See MPEP 2144.03). The motivation for doing so would have been to accommodate printing data from the computer wirelessly. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine well known prior art with Rigo et al. to obtain the invention as specified in claim 7.

9. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rigo et al. Publication US 2002/0049535 and Pugliese, III et al. Publication US 2001/0016825 as applied to claim 8 above, and further in view of well known prior art.



Referring to claim 9, Rigo et al. disclose a printer within said vehicle, but do not disclose expressly a printer connectable to an auxiliary host. Official Notice is taken that it is well known and obvious in the art for a printer to connect to an auxiliary host (See MPEP 2144.03). The motivation for doing so would have been to accommodate printing data from the multiple devices. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine well known prior art with Rigo et al. and Pugliese, III et al. to obtain the invention as specified in claim 9.

10. Claims 12 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pugliese, III et al. Publication US 2001/0016825 as applied to claims 10 and 14 above, and further in view of well known prior art.

Referring to claim 12, Pugliese, III et al. disclose a host device commanding a printer, but do not disclose expressly a printer portable computer as the host. Official Notice is taken that it is well known and obvious in the art for a portable computer to command a printer (See MPEP 2144.03). The motivation for doing so would have been to accommodate printing data from the portable computer. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine well known prior art with Pugliese, III et al. to obtain the invention as specified in claim 12.

Referring to claim 15, Pugliese, III et al. disclose an in-vehicle printer, but do not disclose expressly an inlet and exit slot for paper. Official Notice is taken that it is well known and obvious in the art for a printer to have an inlet and outlet slot for paper (See MPEP 2144.03). The motivation for doing so would have been to provide a means for

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the user to insert blank paper and receive printed paper. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine well known prior art with Pugliese, III et al. to obtain the invention as specified in claim 15.

11. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pugliese, III et al. Publication US 2001/0016825 as applied to claims 14 above, and further in view of Austin et al. Patent 6,665,089.

Referring to claim 16, Pugliese, III et al. disclose a printer within a passenger seat but do not disclose expressly the passenger seat containing an access door for said printer. However, Austin teaches (and it is well known in the art) to have a way to access the printer components (for maintenance, replenishing ink/toner, etc.) including said chamber is accessible through an access door, said access door is pivotally secured to said seat back to define a closed position and an open position (Fig. 7 shows the access door open to be able to get to the printer components). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that a user would want to perform maintenance, fix paper jams, replenish toner, and other operations that getting to the components allows, thus adding an access door that opens like Austin to the back of printer of Pugliese III, et al. would have been obvious.

12. Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pugliese, III et al. Publication US 2001/0016825 as applied to claim 14 above, and further in view of Bertrand Belanger Pascal (FR 2779695) hereafter as Pascal.

Referring to claim 20, Pugliese, III et al. disclose an in-vehicle printer but do not disclose an output tray. However, Pascal teaches incorporating a pivoting flap 13 for a printer in a car. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to allow the flap 4 to be closed as well as open, thus introducing a pivoting flap to a printer in a car. The motivations for doing so would have been to allow more room in the car when the flap is closed, as well as not allow dust and other contaminants into the printer when it is not in use, which would be particularly bad in Takumi since the flap is pointing up when open.

#### ***Allowable Subject Matter***

13. Claims 17-19 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

#### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Peter K. Huntsinger whose telephone number is (571)272-7435. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kimberly Williams can be reached on (571)272-7471. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

PKH  




**KIMBERLY WILLIAMS  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER**